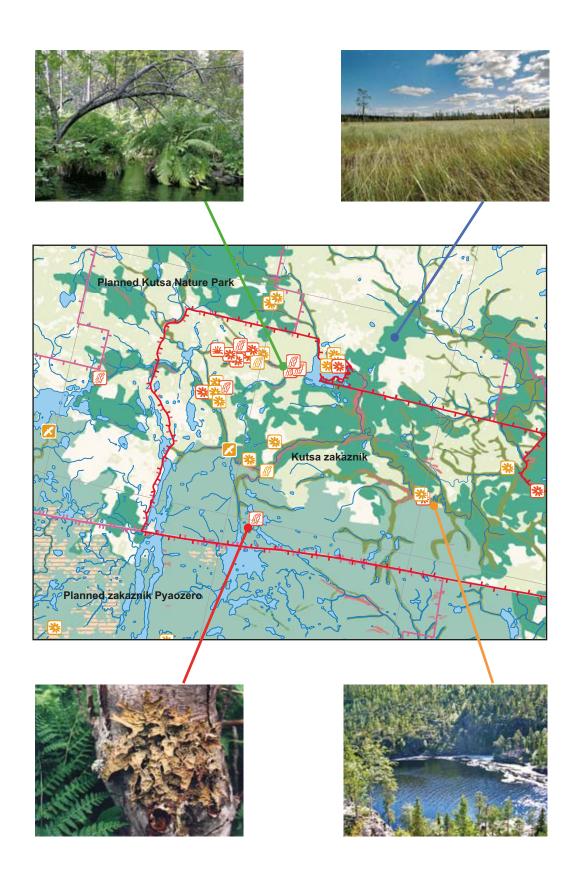
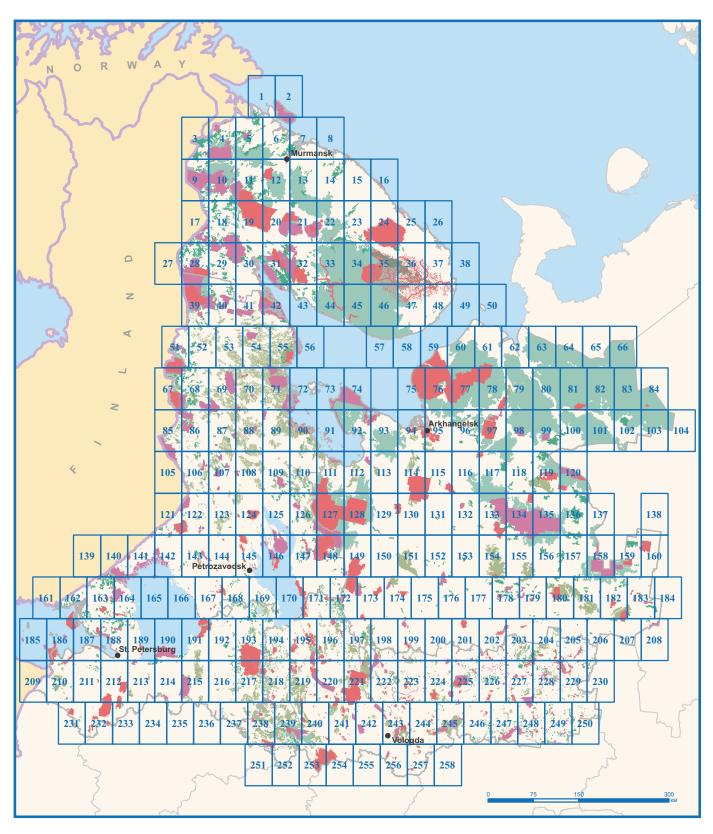
# MAPS of valuable natural objects discovered during the project

Scale 1:300 000



## INDEX MAP of the study area



### **LEGEND**

- Existing protected areas
- Planned protected areas
- Intact forest landscapes
- Intact mire massifs
- Intact forest tracts

### **LEGEND**

#### Protected areas Habitats of animal species included in Red Data Book of Russian Federation Existing protected areas Plants, fungi and Animals Small-sized protected areas Buffer zones of protected areas Cyclostomata bryophytes Planned protected areas nolluscs lichens fungi Key habitats of animal species $\Rightarrow$ Sea bird colonies 业 133 F Category 0 Important Bird Areas in Russia Salmon spawning sites Category 1 data obtained from field investigations Category 2 data obtained from the Rules of Fisheries Aquatic biototes Category 3 **(#)** Stratified lakes Category 4 Grasslands Category 5 Coastal grasslands \* habitats of hunting game birds are not indicated Biotopes with prevalence of abiotic component, coastal and aquatic biotopes Deltas Estuaries Borders of administrative units Gorges and rocky walls, deeply incised river valleys, canyons, ravines, cliffs ----- State border of the Russian Federation Ravines of small rivers and streams, screes and temporary streams Borders of administrative units within the Russian Federation Intact riversides, flood plain complexes and other natural biotopes at the mouths of rivers Road network Shallow water, littorals and inter-tidal sandy shoals Railways ----- Highways Forest biotopes Roads with hard surface Old-growth, minimally transformed coniferous forests dominated by spruce and fir in southern boreal and hemiboreal forests with nemoral elements in ground vegetation Roads without hard surface MEDVEZHYEGORSK Cities Broadleaved and mixed coniferous-broadleaved forests Natural larch stands Dry pine-dominated forests confined to sandy dunes, rocks, Elizavetinka shores of large rivers and lakes Other selected townships and villages Hydrographic network Tundra biotopes Lakes Alpine tundra areas in the forest zone Larger rivers Intact nature areas Medium river Smaller rivers, rivulets, brooks Intact forest landscapes Vegetation Intact forest tracts Forest covered land Boundaries of intact forest tracts selected within intact mire massifs Forest tracts with high restoration potential Old unmanaged mixed birch-aspen forests Old unmanaged mixed spruce-aspen forests Mire biotopes • Sloping fens $\Diamond$ Spring fens, small-sized Spring fens, large enough to be indicated in its boundaries Aapa mires outside their distributional area (aapa-province) Intact mire massifs, colored according types of mire biotopes selected within them Ombrotrophic mire types: liverwort-lichen-sphagnous, ridge-hollow-pool bog complexes (White Sea and eastern Baltic Sea coasts); sphagnous ridge-hollow bog complexes (continental); dwarf-lichen-palsa mires (on the permafrost); dwarf-sphagnous bogs with pine layer (continental); cottongrass-sphagnous bogs (continental). Minerotrophic mire types: sedge fens and sedge-grass-spring fens of the eutrophic class (intrazonal types); sedge- and grass-moss stringe-flark-pool aapa mire complexes (inside aapa-province and north to aapa-province);

sedge-grass-sphagnum, non-structured, mesotrophic; tree-grass, eutrophic (forest-covered mires).





